

APPENDIX 3: CODING GLOSSARY

Integrating Social Values in Vegetation Models via GIS: The Missing Link for the Bitterroot National Forest

JFSP Project No. 04-2-1-114

Abundance of Recreational Opportunities: Related to a plethora of recreational activities for a person to engage in.

Abundance of Wildlands: Many areas of wildlands.

Accessibility: Able to be accessed with little difficulty.

Adventure: An enjoyable, physically challenging or demanding outdoor recreational activity.

Aesthetics: Related to visual appearance of an area.

Appreciation: A sense of appreciation and gratitude, often spiritual and reverent. .

Being "out there": The appreciative, therapeutic experience many people have and note in different capacities when outdoors.

Berry Picking: Harvesting berries for personal use.

Bicycling: Riding a bicycle, typically a mountain bike.

Biological Importance: Areas believed to be of relatively critical ecosystem relevance.

Camaraderie: Goodwill and rapport between or among friends.

Camping: Camping overnight on the National Forest.

Challenge: Related to a difficult or demanding aspect of an experience, seen as a test of one's abilities or character.

Christmas Tree Harvest: Cutting down one's own Christmas Tree on the National Forest.

Civic Engagement: Being involved in one's community.

Community Interaction: Emotional transaction with a group of people with a shared connection outside of one's immediate family or friends.

Connection to Landscape: Related to One's relationship to the natural environment around them.

Displacement-A Few Years: Perceived impacts of displacement warrant a few years of displacement.

Displacement-None: Perceived impacts of displacement warrant no displacement.

Displacement-Permanent: Perceived impacts of displacement warrant permanent displacement.

Displacement-Seasonal: Perceived impacts of displacement warrant short-term, seasonal displacement.

Displacement-Several Years: Perceived impacts of displacement warrant several years of displacement.

Distrust: Noted lack of confidence, faith, or reliance in the agency managing particular public lands.

Driving: Driving one's street-legal vehicle on National Forest roads.

Economic Benefit (Family/Friends): Financial gain accruing to immediate friends or family of respondents because of actions occurring in study area.

Economic Benefit (Community): Financial gain accruing to the local community because of actions occurring in study area.

Economic Cost (Family/Friends): Financial loss accruing to immediate friends or family of respondents because of actions occurring in study area.

Economic Cost (Community): Financial loss accruing to the local community because of actions occurring in study area.

Employment (as an activity): Working in an area on the National Forest as a component of one's job.

Employment (as an individual's economic value): Related to one of one's primary income generating roles.

Escape: Getting away from everyday life.

Exercise: Mention of explicitly intentional exercise on the National Forest.

Experience(s): Events that have taken place within the knowledge of an individual, a community, mankind at large, either during a particular period or generally.

Exploration: The act of going somewhere for the purpose of discovery.

Familiar: A sense of acquaintance with a natural feature.

Family Connection: Related to one's family or family's past.

Firewood: Harvesting firewood for personal use.

Fishing: Fishing on the National Forest, species unspecified.

Fishing-Brook Trout: Fishing for brook trout on the National Forest.

Fishing-Cutthroats: Fishing for cutthroat trout on the National Forest.

Fortunate: A sense of being lucky to be able to do something or be somewhere.

Freedom: The absence of necessity, coercion, or constraint in choice or action .

Fuels for Schools Program: Related to the public program in which slash from timber harvests is burned for heat in biomass furnaces at schools.

Goal Accomplishment: A sense of completion of a challenging objective.

Gratitude: Being grateful for being able to do something or be somewhere.

High Productivity: Areas with high rates of annual growth. Generally refers to timber growth.

Hiking: Hiking on the National Forest.

Historical Conditions: Environmental conditions believed to have existed before the modern era.

Historical Feature: A cultural artifact related to the history of an area.

Hunting-Bear: Hunting for black bear on the National Forest.

Hunting-Deer: Hunting Deer on the National Forest.

Hunting-Elk: Hunting for elk on the National Forest.

Hunting-General: Hunting on the National Forest, Species unspecified.

Hunting-Grouse: Hunting for grouse on the National Forest.

Hunting-Mountain Goats: Hunting mountain goats on the National Forest.

Hunting-Mountain Lion: Hunting for mountain lion on the National Forest.

Iconographic: Symbolic or representative of an area.

Impact-High: Perceived impacts of management actions are high.

Impact-Low: Perceived impacts of management actions are low.

Impact-Mixed: Perceived impacts of management actions are mixed.

Impact-Moderate: Perceived impacts of management actions are moderate.

Impact-None: No impacts are perceived of management action.

In-Your-Face: A sense of geographic physical preeminence.

Independence: Not under the influence of other people.

Interconnection with Nature: Awareness of man's relationship with and role in natural environmental systems.

Interconnected Trails: A trail system which loops back on itself.

Irrigation: Irrigating one's land with water from dams within the National Forest boundary.

Landscape: One's immediate physical surroundings

Life Experience: An experience considered important in a person's non-physical development.

Lifestyle: The quality of life respondents identified as being associated with living in the Bitterroot valley.

Listening: Listening to natural sounds in or emanating from the National Forest.

Local Economy: Pertaining to the economic wellbeing of the local community.

Make a living: Being able to support one's self economically.

Mechanical Thinning: The act of reducing the amount of woody forest fuels in an area using mechanized means.

Memorable Experience: An activity one engages in that retains an important role in one's recollection.

Natural Conditions: A characteristic of an area which are perceived to have been minimally impacted by forest management.

Natural Inquiry: Appreciative curiosity about the natural environment.

Naturalness (subjective): Perceived condition of environmental features receiving limited human impact. Varies greatly from person to person.

Naturalness (objective): Perceived condition of environmental features receiving limited human impact. Broadly agreed upon among diverse groups of people.

No Action: Fire and fuel management in which no reduction of fuels occurs.

Observing Natural Systems: Appreciative observation of natural phenomena.

OHV Use: Operating an off-highway-vehicle on National Forest roads or trails.

Open Space: Larger expanses of with a low density of manmade structures. Generally protected public land in one form or another, but low density housing or ranchland certainly qualify.

Ownership: Having a sense of commitment or investment in a project, feature, or property, or related to rights transferred by ownership.

Peaceful: Inclined or disposed to peace; peaceable.

Photography: Taking pictures on the National Forest.

Picnicking: Having a picnic on the National Forest.

Potential Use: A person's use of an area that could occur at an undetermined point in the future.

Prescribed Burning: The act of reducing the amount of woody forest fuels in an area through management ignited fire.

Privacy: Being secluded from the presence or view of others.

Proximity to Public Lands: Close to publicly owned lands.

Proximity to Recreational Opportunities: Close to recreational activities one could engage in.

Proximity to Wildlands: Close to intact, primarily native ecosystems.

Quietude: A general sense of quiet in an area.

Recreational Opportunities: Refers to areas a person chooses to go to for the purpose of recreating.

Recreation-General: Recreating on the National Forest, specific activity unspecified.

Relaxation: A relaxing or recreative state, activity, or pastime.

Resiliency: The ability of natural systems to recover from disturbance.

Riding Horses: Riding horses on the National Forest.

Riding-Type Unspecified: Operating a mechanized vehicle on the National Forest; motorized/unmotorized not specified.

Ritual: a customarily repeated act occurring on the National Forest.

Rootedness: The extent of a person's social/familial connection to an area.

Rurality: A small-town feeling. Friendly people, relatively low population density, and lots of open space contribute to this.

Scenery: A view or views of natural features, especially in open country.

Self Sufficiency: The act of providing for one's family with limited assistance from other people or entities.

Serenity: Marked by or suggestive of utter calm and quietude.

Sightseeing: Visiting objects or places of interest on the National Forest.

Sitting: Sitting on, or near the National Forest.

Skiing: Skiing on the National Forest, either cross-country or downhill.

Snowmobiling: Riding a snowmobile on the National Forest.

Social Interaction: Mention of value of interacting with friends or family members while on the National Forest.

Solitude: The state or quality of being alone or remote from others.

Spiritual Value: A person's attribution of metaphysical value to something.

Stewardship-Landowner: Being a land-steward on one's own property.

Subsistence: Providing resources for one's self a person's family of close friends, typically in as meat which has been hunted for or vegetables which have been grown.

Swimming: Swimming in the National Forest.

Tranquility: The quality or state of being tranquil; serenity.

Unauthorized Use: Use prohibited in an area under policy, law, or regulation.

Uncrowded: The perception of low numbers of people in an area.

Unexpected: Unforeseen.

Unique Feature: Some attribute of an area that is uncommon or non existent in other areas.

Unique Opportunity: The chance to engage in activities that could not be engaged in another place or at another time.

Variety: A range of places to engage in activities in.

View: A scene or vista.

Viewshed: All areas visible from a particular point.

Visually Appealing: Attractive to look at.

Walking: Leisurely walking (as opposed to hiking) around on the National Forest.

Wilderness (Designated and Defacto): Wildlands either federally designated as Wilderness, or with no road access making them essentially unprotected Wilderness.

Wilderness Qualities: Characteristics of a relatively intact ecosystem, similar to what one would expect in a wilderness area.

Wilderness Related: Generally related to wilderness issues.

Wildfire: An unwanted wildland fire.

Wildland Fire Use: The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives, usually in Wilderness.

Wildlife Habitat: The area or features which fulfill the ecological needs of wild animals.

Wildlife Viewing-Elk Winter Range: Watching Elk on the National Forest in their winter range.

Wildlife Viewing-General: Watching wildlife on the National Forest, species unspecified.

Wildlife Viewing-Goats: Watching Mountain Goats on the National Forest.